after the image of Him that created us.

Observe the excellency of holiness; it

makes us like God, and like Him in his

As we cannot be conformed to Him, se

neither can we love Him willhout holiness.

They are only the "saints of His" that

membrance of His holiness." But they,

being partakers of His holiness, feel con-

genial with His very nature and delight

in His law, His gospol, His ordinances,

Without holiness, too, it is impossible

together, except they be agreed? What

ommunion hath righteousness with un-

righteousness?" Without holiness no man

shall see the Lord-no man can see Him;

He is wholly unprepared for the state, the

which makes us meet for the inheritance

ness. God does nothing in vain; but He

has thus wrought us for the self-same

thing, and given to us the earnest of the

It is, therefore, no easy matter to be a

Christian, indeed. Yes, it is an impossi-

ble one as to ourselves. But with God all

things are possible. There are not only mil-

lions around the throne, but multitudes

now living, who are His workmanship.

'This people," says He, "have I formed

for Myself; they shall show forth My

praise." Instead of endeavoring to fetch

hollenss out of yourselves, pray with

David to the God of all Grace, "Create in

me a clean heart, O. God, and renew a

Christians, under many of your present

feelings, you are ready to conclude that

your holiness will never be perfect. But

be not dismayed. Consider what He has

done for you already. How unlikely was

it once that you should ever have valued

what you now esteem, and have ever de-

sired what you now above all things

seek after. Had He been minded to

kill you, He would not have shown you

such things as these. He who gave you

the will, thereby also furnished you with

the pledge of the power, "And we are

confident of this very thing, that He

which hath begun a good work in you will

perform it until the day of Jesus Christ,

Soon-what a prospecti-you will be sin

less, faultless! It doth not yet appear

what you shall be; but this you know

that when He shall appear, you shall

be like Him, for you shall see Him as he

Dr. W. C. Woodward, the health office

of the District of Columbia, has been

making a scientific investigation into the

increased infantile mortality there, and

has reached the conclusion that much of

it is due to the substitution of artificial

He finds that some mothers decline

foods for mother's milk."

child requires.

improcement of the milk supply.

provoked everywhere."

Register thinks it could.

The Army and Navy Register in yes

But the question is raised, was it the

conscientiously, could not the order in

question have been omitted entirely? The

Some North Carolina papers report th

State. The same practice prevails in cer-

tain parts of Virginia. That is the infor

mation which the United States revenue

officers have, and they are engaged in

running down all such offenders in order

to make them take out Federal licenses.

ciders are said to contain from fifteen to

while refreshing showers have been fre

twenty per centum of alcohol.

murder."

right spirit within me."

of the saints in light, insures the blessed

work, the pleasure. But the

"rejoice and give thanks at the re-

highest excellency.

beautles of holiness.

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold ents a copy. SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail-50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.30 for three

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by

mail \$2.00 a year.
The DALLY TIMES-DISPATCH, insluding Sunday, in Richmond and Man-chester, by carrier, 12 cents per week,

or 50 cents per month.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.
The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH,

\$1.00 a year.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summailed to them. Price, 50 cents per

OBEY THE LAW.

We are glad that Chairman Ellyson, of the Democratic Committee, has sent out a circular to all persons who will be candidates before the forthcoming Democratic primaries and to party managers throughout the State, calling their attention to the pure election law, w'ren prohibits the use of money in elections. Tho law provides in plain terms, that "no candidate for Congress or either, House of the General Assembly, or any State. county, district or municipal officer shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or valuable thing to influence volers in his behalf or permit the same to be used, with his knowledge and consent, by his friends or adherents in any, election, primary or nominating convention; provided, however, that no expenditure made by any candidate or his adherents and friends for the purpose of printing or advertising in some newspaper, or in securing halls for public speaking at a reasonable price, shall be deemed ille-

It is further provided that every candi date before a regular or primary elec-tion shall make solemn oath to the effeet that he has not used or caused to be used any money as prohibited in the foregroing section.

So much for the candidate. It is further provided that no person, shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecun army liable in any way for any money or any valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office in any election, primary or nominating convention held in this Common-

The penalty is severe, for it is provided that any person or candidate violating any of the provisions of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or contined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve

This law was made for a purpose, for the purpose of preventing the use of money to influence voters in regular or primary elections. The bill when it was before the Legislature was discussed by members of that body, by press and paople, and there could be no question then as there can be no question now, as to its intent. It is plain and it should be obey ed in the spirit as well as in the letter thereof. ...Under this law the candidate or other person, who uses money to influence voters not only commits an immoral act but becomes a law-breaker, and upon conviction he will be severely punished,

The voters of Virginia in the interest of pure polities and public morals and in the interest of themselves and the institutions of government should do all in Money is a dangerous power and Democrats particularly have protested agains the money power in politics and government, Democrats, of Virginia should therefore see to it that the money power, great or small, is not exerted in our elections. Let every good citizen stand up

MR. ROYALL'S PLAN.

We print to-day a communication from William L. Royall on the subject of trusts and the remedy for them, which should have appeared in last Sunday's issue of The Fimes-Dispatch. And we print also a postscript of his communication, in which Mr. Royall answers objections which we have already raised to

Mr. Royall denies that the proposed commission which he would have the government create would practically do away with State control of corporations, Ho says that he would give the national nission power to forbid a State corporation to compete dishonestly, leaving the rest to the management of the individual States.

But the fact remains that the nationa most rital function of the State corporations-that of fixing rates. In vain does Mr. Royall plead that his national commission would not have this power. He proposes to let a business concern sell its goods as low as it pleases or give them away, but insists that in the latter case it must be a bona fide gift. He denies its right to pretetd to give away its goods when the real purpose of the pretended gift is to destroy a rival. He does not propose that the emmission shall have tr shall not sell its goods under a certain price, It may, according to his plan, sell its goods as cheaply as it pleases so long as it is really selling goods and not in

goods in fair competition with any goods and either because they are better or because they are cheaper, the customers have a good business and the trust comes to my customers and offers its goods be-low cost for the purpose of destroying me, the trust is not engaged in fair competi-tion, and should be restrained by law. So it all comes down to a question of

motive, and motives are very hard to de-termine in law or otherwise. Granting that this proposed commission should justly have the power to prevent a great corporation from killing off a smaller competitor, by cutting rates, what would Mr. Royall do in the case of two corporations equily strong? It often hapis a strugg'e for existence on both sides and that the existence of the one depends upon the destruction of the other. If two concerns are doing business in a ter ritory which is not able to support both, one or the other must eventually quit business under the rule of the survival of the fittest. In such a case it is necessary for each to fight as hard as it can and to use every means in its power-to make its own light successful. But under Mr. Royall's plan neither would be permitted

ing to crush the other.

We do not believe that such a plan would be at all practicable. In such a case it would certainly not be a oure for monopoly, for one or the other would have to go to the wall in any event, so the survivor would have the field to himself whether his competitor was crushed out or forced out by the circumstances of the case. But in any case we confess that we do not see how it would be pos-sible to establish the fact that a corporation was outday prides for the sole purpose of killing off its competitor of

ompetitors. But if this commission were permitted to pass upon the question of motives, would not that trestion be raised when ever one concern tried to undersell another, and would not the presumption in law be that the cut was made to destroy the competitor, and would not the burden of the proof practically be upon the concern that did the cutting? And if so, how could such a concern show that its motive was not destruction of its rival? In other words, it seems to us that it would be equally hard on the one hand to prove a bad motive as on the other hand te prove a good motive or that the motive was not bad.

In view of these facts it seems to ly fail or that it would practically destroy rate cutting and competition, and take away from every concern its right to sell its goods at its own price.

We raise these questions not in any captious spirit, but with the view, as we said in a former stilcle, of threshing the plan's error and getting at the truth. Another question which we goes back to the inception, and we would know of Mr. Royall how he would, under our present system of government, establish a national commission, which should have power to control corporations and business concerns in the individual States.

"GRAFT" AND "GRAFTER."

Not so very long ago the words "boodle" and "boodler" came into general use as descriptive of that class of public servants who allow themselves to be swerved from the strict line of duty by considerations of appealing to their cupidity.

Precisely how the term originated we

cannot now recall, but there is, or was, a Scottish copper coin called a bodle, and some ingenious persons have traced a reationship between it and the slang phrases in question, which phrases, have had their day, for "graft" and "grafter" have been mustered into the language as substitutes. Their origin, too, is obscure, and in what way they are improvements upon "boodler" is not obvious to the average mind. However, a contem porany takes the pains to explain that when the purchasing agent of a corpora tion or firm accepts a fee or a commission from the seller of goods to that cor poration or firm, he is a grafter. "The corporation may be a municipality or a private corporation. It may be the Federal government or a State or city government. In every such case illogitimate gains are considered as graft." We all know something about the pro-

cess of grafting frut trees, but how or why that process should suggest the new slang phrase is hard to see. Nowadays grafter is not one who engages in the nonorable and sensible employment of improving the stock of trees, but one who seeles to gather the fruit of his rescality and double-dealing by taking bribes t influence his action as a public officer or private agent, or by giving bribes in the forms of commissions or "divvies" to corrupt the action of others. At least that is what we understand to be the definition of the term as employed in many newspapers. In other words, it is euphemism for robbery-robbery often of the public, and not infrequently of the public and a contractor also. The "boodler" was a thief and so is the "grafter." No new or strange device of language, no sugar-coated phrase can

change that plain and unvarnished fact. It is lamentable that bribery and corruption should be so rife that the resources of our language should even by taxed to provide words to describe themto describe the without offending the delicate sensibilities of corrupt men by calling them thieves and their acts robberies.

In the halycon days of the republic-ir the early era of railroad building especially-the terms "log roller" and "log rolling" sufficed to describe the prevailing sin among legistators.

There was a time when a man who pur

posed building a new house gathered his neighbors together and got them to help him roll the logs into place. This was favor he expected to reciprocate when suitable occasion offered. At the end of each log-rolling a feast was spread and much merry-making indulged in.

When steam railroads came into yogue in this country, and State ald was voted ratiroad companies, as in Virginia, it became a great object with some legislators to secure railroad charters. Each such member wished a railroad to run through his county, and accordingly he and his fact giving them away to destroy a friends combined to promote the scheme.

body of his article: If the trust offers its bers and other combinations. In that way, it is said, many railroad charters were put through. But it should be obcause they are cheaper, the customers served that the log rollor usually traded buy its goods and leave mine afore, I so that his county or section might have have nothing to complain of. But at the advantage; for him there was no personal gain-none not shared with his neighbors. He was far superior to the "boodler" or "grafter." His sin consisted in agreeing to vote money where his honest judgment told him it ought not to go. in order that he might secure support for

a measure which he considered worthy. Accusations of bribery were not very often made in those days, but log-rollin came to be denounced as a great scandal. However, it must not be supposed that all legislators made themselves amenable to this charge or that all railroads ther chartered owed their existence to that sort of manipulation.

THE MADSTONE ATTACKED. Ohio owns a madstone which was be-queathed it by an old darkey named Depp. The stone is kept in the State Library at Columbus, and recently it was applied to the wound of a woman, who supposed that a bite she had received was from a mad dog. Subsequently it was shown that the dog was not mad, but the woman almost died from blood-poisoning all the same.

to undersell the other if either was try-We hear that the medical faculty of the State are indignant that Ohio should lend her officers and offices to any such humbuggery as this. The person who sought the use of the madstone may possibly have received the blood-poisoning from that source. There is no telling about that, for we do not know to hew many wounds and sores the old stone had been previously applied. However, a wise precaution seems to have been taken in submerging the stone in boiling milk before it was applied.

Here in/Virginia the madstone has been "laughed out of countenance," so to speak. Once upon a time one was kept at the penitentiary, where it was free for the use of any person who came there to have it applied to his wound. Later, yet we heard of another stone selling for \$39 at a public auction in the country. Since then the madstone has not been much sought for, our people having become intelligent enough to know that it is without virtue, while, as exemplified in the Onto case, there may be danger of blood-poisoning lurking in it.

But the madstone had its day in Virginia once, and we asked an old-time doctor if he believed there was any virtue in the spongy stone. "I know there is," he replied. "I've seen it cure hydrophobia." There was no appeal from that ar-

THE BANISHMENT PLAN.

In the course of an article on the famous speech of Mr. John Temple Graves at Chautauqua, the Petersburg Index-

Appeal says: Appeal says:

Mr. Graves' plan for separating the races is grotesquely impracticable, for it would depend upon the consent of the negroes themselves, or upon the result of a race war of extermination. The negroes will never consent, and nobody wishes to visit the sins of the mility upon the heads of the innocent by exterminating all negroes indiscriminately. The romedy for criminal assault suggested by The Richmond Times-Dispatch, though not so impracticable, is even more grotesque than that of Mr. Graves. Our Richmond contemporary would establish a penal colony in some of our newly acquired islands and send all of our bad negroes there! One must catch his rabbit before he can cook it, and it might be that criminal assault itself was the first evidence of the negroe's innate, but unrovaled, badness. It would then be too late to send him to a penal colony as a remedy for the crime." Mr. Graves' plan for separating the

Our contemporary has not correctly read and interpreted the article in The Times-Dispatch. We distinctly said that we did not propose banishment as a punishment for capital offenses. These crimes in any event would be punished, upon conviction, in the usualy way. As for criminal assault, the punishment for that is death or something that the offender dreads more than he dreads death. What we did say was that punishment would be a sure solution of the so-called negro problem. That if every negro convicted of a crime other than a capital offense should be banished forever to some penal island in the Pacific Ocean we should in the course of time get rid of all the bad negroes, and in our opinion it is only the bad negroes who make the negro problem. this plan a negro indicted crime would have a fair trial in court, but upon conviction he would be punished not by confinement in the jail or the penitentiary, but by banishment.

Finally, let us repeat that The Times-Dispatch has not committed itself to this plas. It is so harsh that it is not to be resorted to except as a last and desperat resort, but there can be no doubt that if legalized the plan would be practicable and it would be a complete solution of the

CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

"As He which hath called you is hely, ya hole in all manner of conversa

Christianity is not only, as we see in the preceding verses, a system of grace, but of holiess also; and however the term may be abused or despised, the professors of the gospel are to be distinguished as saints. Observe the extent and the enforcement of the obligation they are un-

They are to be "holy in all manner of

conversation." The word conversation, as now used, signifies discourse, and no little of our religion consists in the sanctification of our speech; but the term has never this acceptation in the Scripture. There it always intends carriage, deport ment, the course of action. It would be easy to prove this, but it is needless. Let us rather observe that no part of a Christian's conduct is to be uninfluenced by sancity. He is to be holy "in all maner of conversation." His holiness is to be universal with regard to times, with regard to places, with regard to conditions, with regard to circumstances. It is to appear not only in devotional exercises, but in common actions; and whether he eats or drinks, or whatever he does, he is to do all to the glory of God. Not that he can be always distinctly thinking on this end; but by making the tendency and effect. Paul regarded a make bathing in it a pleasure. In a year 23 Claremont Park, Boston, Mass

or two more the settling basin will relieve thousand claims; yet, as he made all his actions conduce to the same purpose, he speaks as if he had but one engagement: mor than this has been This one thing I do." The husbandman manures, ploughs, sows, weeds, reaps, gathers into barns, threshes, fans and sells; yet all he does is one thing, and

that is comprised in husbandry. Even real er there is record evidence to sustain the religion is defective in its degree, but it is always impartial in its rewards, and enables the possessor to say: "I esteem all Thy commandments concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.

A highly moral porters' union in St The reason why we are to be thus holy is, 'because He who called us is holy." Louis, composed entirely of colored men, proposes to abolish the tipping system We, must, therefore, resemble Him, He That union should be encouraged, and its influence extended to the Pullman ser overywhere proposes himself as our exvice. ample. We are commanded to be followers of Els, as dear children. We are renewed

We are patriotic enough for all practical purposes, but a very small thimble will hold the tears we will shed if Sir Thomas trots away with that cup and likewist a part of the million or so he has spent in trying for it.

London papers to laughing and trying to make their readers laugh, at Morgan's

but it would make mighty interesting for us to enjoy Him. How can two walk reading if it should bo. It is sad, but the fact is that it takes

> It could have been arranged so that ooth the Jims could have been knocked out at the same time; but the programme

the conviction of Jett and White. man has already died a natural death Every time the Sultan of Turkey hear

to the gunshop and puts in another cash

boys.

Colonel James Corbett also retires, an with more compliments than General

Miles fell heir to. The Went India "harricane" naturally ot the worst of it when it went against

the Blue Ridge Mountains. The unterrifled Democracy of Frederic

Committee or any other man.

EXTREMISTS NORTH & SOUTH

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne Discusses the Po litical Side of the Race Question.

litical Side of the Race Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—The social and political treatment of the negro promises to be the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. The conservatives are more numerous than the extremists, and the party whose platform and candidates represent the conservative feeling of the country, is destined to triumph.

If the Democratic party at its next National Convention should adopt the views of Tillman, of South Carolina, and Money, and Vardeman, of Mississippi, it would render its defeat absolutely certain. If the Republican party should follow Roosevelt in his contention for social equality and unrestricted negro suffrage, it can be easily overcome if the opposing party should adopt a conservative platform.

There are thousands of conservatives in the Republican party, and they claim, with a great show of reason that the extermists of the South are very unjust to the negro. Tillman, Money and Vardeman declare that the negro has made no progress since his emancipation and that he is constitutionally incapable of qualifying himself for citizenship. In reply to this, the conservative Republican presents an array of very stubborn and impressive facts. He says 2-24 for two hundred and fifty years Southern negroes were held as slaves, bought and sold as nurse their babies because of the demands of sociey upon them or personal vanity Other mothers find artificial feeding nec because they are unable to supply natural nourishment, or because they find t necessary to leave their infants during a certain part of each day in order to earn a livelihood. He thinks a few possibly give artificial nourishment too soon in an honest belief that it is what the The mothers who willfully neglect their infants he characterizes as guilty of "race the remedy for this state of things is in the diffusion of sanitary knowledge, particularly with respect to infantile diet and disease, in the establishment of suitable day nurseries, and in the continued

terday's issue makes bold to comment upon the method employed by the Wa Department in retiring Lieutenant-Goneral Miles from the command of the army. It speaks of it as "official discourtesy," and says It was "not to be expected that the President would do any thing quite so petty as is disclosed in the method of giving departmental publicity to the retirement of General Miles." The Register adds that this incident "must cause keen regret, not only because of the injustice of the affair, but because

of the unfavorable comment it has justly duty of the President to bestow praise where he believed it was undeserved? And that might be followed by the further inquiry, If Miles could not be praised

whites.
All that these men demand for the neAll that the be treated justly; that the
people recognize his capacity for improvement and that he be given every reasonthe opportunity to qualify himself for
uccess in the vocation which he may
thoose and for the duties of citizonship
in the community in which he lives.

These lare the views and sontiments o

choose and for the nuties of citizonship in the community in which he lives. These are the views and sentiments of a large element of Northern Republicans and of the entire Democratic party of the North. I am convinced that they are also the views and sentiments of two-thirds of the southern people. In view of these facts it requires no prophetic fift to see that there is a great opportunity for a political party based upon these reasonable, just, conservative and particulo principles. Perhaps the most elequent and impressive utterance upon the negro problem that has been heard within the last decade that has been heard within the last decade was the special selections and see the decade was the special selection of the last decade was the special selections.

more of alcohol come under the Federal revenue law. Some of these "loaded" was the speech delivered a few days ago at the New York Chautauqua by th ago at the New York Chautauqua by the Jon. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, at, it has been nublished and discussed a every section of the country. It will also not the matter of the state of the s Last winter was mercifully mild and kindly, and here in Richmond we have had a fine, pleasant summer. There have been hot spells, but they have been brief, quent. But the Hanover watermelon was clow in coming into market, and James

us from that annoyance, but we can hardly hope to have a more satisfactory sum

The death at Charlotte Hall, Md., of Thomas Cooksey Ward, aged one hundred and ten years, is announced. Whethage statement we do not know, but the deceased was a well known man and had

J. Pierpont Morgan has accomplished great good at last. He has gotten the

"Snubs I Have Met," by General Nelson A. Miles, will not be published this year or any other year under that name, His people, as they all appear in the

> a pretty good-sized handbag to hold the free passes and "other stuff" that the corporations have been "forcing" upon the virtuous Senator Tillman.

had to be otherwise. Pity all the natural gas in Virginia during the campaign for county offices can not be utilized for lighting and cooking

There is hope for Breathitt county sinc

a cry from Macedonia," he goes around

Wall Street finds it hard to touch bot tom, but it has touched up a lot of the

General just one week than to have never

county is still unterrified by the State

The rains, as well as the winds, are empered to the late corn this year.

impressive facts. He says tent for the hundred and fifty years Southern negroes were held as slaves, bought and sold as cattle are, and were destitute of almost every opportunity for intellectual and moral improvement. Since their emanciation was a supersistent of the state of

every opportunity for intellectual and moral improvement. Since their smantry pation they have made great progress. When they have made great progress. When they were set free they did not own a foot of land nor a roof to cover their heads. Forty years later they had gresonal property to the value of \$155.000,000. Thus, in spite of their inexperience in saving, they have accumulated nearly \$900,000,000 of property.

In 1863 not one per cent. of the colored adults of the South could road; to-day forty per cent. of their children of school age are attending school; there are 500 colored physicians practicing medicine, more then 300 colored men and women are school teachers; in the homes of colored weeple in the South there are three hundred thousand books: they publish 450 newspapers and five magazines, and have published more than a thousand books. Their desire for knowledge is not surpassed by the white people. North admit that the majority of Southern people for depriving this clement of the country. They do not censure Southern people for depriving this clement of the ballot. As to social equality, they are as sternly and uncompositions. All that these mended distily that the world whites.

All that these mended distily that the

sale of much "loaded" cider in that All liquids containing five per cent. or

Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

Among the events of the week past none have called forth more comment than the letter of the President to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, on the subject of lynching, and the speech by John Temple Graves at Chatauqua, N. Y., on the same subject. The President's letter, white dressed to the Governor of Indiana, was nearly his reply to the resolutions of a negro convention held in New York, which resolutions called on him, as President, to take some action to suppress lynching in the South, where the lynched are usually negroes, and where the cause is the "usual orime." The President gave the negro race some very good advice, and he did not mines words whom he spoke of the helmousness and the horror of the crime for which members of that race are lynched in the South. The advice he gave them was very, good, being the same that this paper has time and again given them; that they suffer as a race by the commission of the "usual crime" really more than the whites, and, therefore, ought to be more eager to suppress it and more eager to "show their horror at the commission of such a crime, and should be peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice." The President may not know it, but the fact is that this advice reaches right to the root of the evil, for it is certainly true, as we all know in the South, that the negroes' conduct invariably goes to show that a class thoy are more in sympathy with the brutal outrager than with his victim or with the law provided for the negroes' conduct invariably goes to show that a class thoy are more in sympathy with the brutal outrager than with his punishment. There are honorable exceptions, but the rule is as we have stated it. This is unquestionably one of the agernating causes for the lynchers' addivity when the horrible crime of assault has been committed in a community. We hope the President's letter and advice may do much good along this very line.

The bold speech of John Temple Graves, of Georgia, referred to above, on the same subject, has been commented upon by every paper of any prominence in the country, and while many in the North condemn what they term his "defense of mob law and of lynching," they all agree that he has treated the commission of the usual crime as it should have been. That Mr. Graves has opened the cyes of Northern writers and thinkers to the enormity and frequency of the erime in a way that they have never before been opened is shown by the fact that many of them endorse or comment with unlooked for mildness on the drastic remedies Air. Graves showed that while the law as .. now stands is effectly and preventive for others, it does not reach the brutal negro. He hold that the negro must be punished in a way that will touch fears deeper than death and at the same time will be an actual deterrent to further commission of the "usual crime." That way, Mr. Graves declared, is through surgery. Bold thing for a Southern man to say in New York, wasn't try But the Brooklyn Eagle endorses it, and says:

"It will be objected that the punish-

Southern man to say in New York, when it? But the Brooklyn Eagle endorses it, and says:
"It will be objected that the punishment is a reversion from the whole tendency of criminal legislation, which is toward reform rather than punishment; toward education and upbuilding and restoration. It is true. But the case is desperate. It is not the negro alone who is the offender against the law: It is the people who break their own law that rhey may revenge themselves on one who has otherwise broken it. Lynching has increased appailingly. The proposed punishment may prove a curative of the rime by creating a wide terror among the negroes, and terror is better than burning and shooting and hanging, so that it is effective in prevention. If the surgeon's knife may save us from the torch and builet of the mob, then, in the name of science or mercy, let it be applied."

We are glad the President has written as he has, that Mr. Graves has spoken as he has, that Mr. Graves has spoken as he has and that Northern papers are speaking of both efforts as they are. Somehow the negro has always had an idea that when he offends the Southern whites he has the approval and the sympathy of the North. The President's letter on lynching and the comments of the Northern papers on Graves' speech are well calculated to convince Mr. Negro of his error in this respect.

of his error in this respect.

Information reaches the government at Washington that the friars have gone up on their lands in the Philippines, just doubled the price, and solenly swear they will not take a cent less than \$12,000,000 for them. It will be remembered that the price heretofore agreed upon was \$5,000,000. But now the friars nalvely say that lands have increased in value considerably in the Philippine, since, and because of American occupation. We thought the late Pope Leo settled this friar land question, but it seems now that the new Pope will have to be appealed to to make a second settlement or to make a second settlement or to make a second settlement or to make the friars stand by the old bargain.

Just how it happens that more sharres of stock in a given corporation are bought and sold in a day than were ever issued, or authorized to be issued, tha average layman does not understand. This usually happens when there is a slump and here is the way a writer in the New York Sun explains how it is

slump and here is the way a writer in the New York Bun explains how it is done:

"Suppose, for example, that a man held 5,000 shares of St. Paul and 5,000 shares of St. Paul and 5,000 shares of some stock that he could not sell and sold 5,000 shares of St. Paul short around 180, without disturbins his actual stock, and covered below 140. You might consider either that he had scaled down enormously the price of his original investment in St. Paul or that he had made a clear profit of more than \$100,000 on a short selling operation that was absolutely safe because he had the actual stock behind him all the time. Either way you look at it he has offset the shrinkage in the value of his unsalable stuff. Another thing you'll find is that inside interests, as a rule, sell other people's stocks short and keep their own. I think one reason the short interest has been so stubborn is that it has existed largely against actual holding of the stocks sold. The selling of good stocks to protect poor ones is not always the sacrifice operation it is commonly supposed to be."

In this case, the man who owns the stock merely bets that it will soon sell at a cheaper price, and he has no difficulty in finding somebody who will take and pay the bet. A little reflection will show that the rich owners of railroad and industrial corporation shares may not have "unloaded" at all, although they have seemed to be "liquidating" at an enormous rate. Men who are supposed to have suffered great losses have, in fact, made great gains, which will be fully realized when stocks advance in price again. If the stocks fail to advance, they have, at any rate, protected themselves against loss.

Mr. Littauer does not seem to fear the

Mr. Littauer does not seem to fear the consequences of his misdoings. Another filoversville manufacturer, a Mr. Keck, has testified during the past week that Mr. Littauer has been concerned in a number of transactions in which gloves were sold to the government, and that all bidders were fixed and the bids so arranged that the contracts were secured by Mr. Littauer's dummies at high prices. Toourt a full and increaved investigation of the whole affair "said Mr. Littauer," but I don't propose to answer any carses the Kecks may make. The War Department must decide about that," Evidentiv he feels a good deal of confidence that he will not be too closely pressed by the department.

pressed by the department.

Kentucky distillers are making preparations for the expertation of 2,000 harrels of whistey to Hamburg and Bromen for storage party of 1933. This will be the first expert the property of 1933. This will be the first expert the property of 1933. This will be the first expert the property of 1934. This will be the first expert the property of the trade in Capture. The whistey to be sent amount of yours whiskey to be sent abroad at Intended largely for the trade in California, and other Western States. Distillers have found that it costs less to send their output to Bremei; and Hamburg and ship it from there to San Francisco by valu. The annual report of Chip Topuly, Collector Edmonston says that there are 53,083,619 gallons of whiskey in bond in the Louisville district.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that Secretary Root will retire from the Cabhnet at an early day, and it seems equally certain that Governor Tart will succeed him as Secretary of War. F. S. W.

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The morning is the time to reach the people and The Times-Dispatch is the

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

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Columbus (Ga.) Enquiror-Sun: If General Miles has a presidential boom he should be careful not to turn it loose in the South until he hau made a satisfactory explanation of his bruinlity in placing shackles upon President Jefferson Davis.

Nashville Banner: It isn't good nonsenset to talk about making the race question a national campaign issue The less politios there is about a matter of such gravity, the better it will be for the nation as well as the negro.

Greenville (S. C.) News: It is hard to say who showed the longer cars—the President, who grievously insulted General Nelson A. Mies or the freak in Atlanta who displayed flags when it was officially announced that Mies had retired.

Charleston News and Courier It will interest some of our Northern contemporaries, probably, to know that Mr. Graves comes by his ability in debate honeatly, as he is of the bleed of John C. Calhoun,

New Orleans Picayune: Of course, the army welcomes the general staff because it is a novelty and many officers hope to secure places on the staff, but after the novelty has worn off it will be found that an army as small as ours has need for no such organization. We can have an officient army without copying the systems of the great standing armies of Europe, A general staff may be well enough in Germany or France, but it is utterly out of place in this country.

Birmingham News: When Mr. Bryan declared "that the Democratic party played a confidence game on the gubble in 1852," the absonce of the expected applause from the gallery gave him a lone-some feeling.

From the Church Papers.

From the Church Papers.

The light of the sun makes the commonest things of life beautiful, while a dark and gloomy day makes the prettiest things. To lorn. The "IF THINE EYE world about us is larged by the state of the light of the light

Churchman,

The summer's climax sees the harvest gathered; some store of grain in the barn, some brown stacks of hay in the fields, some fruit reddening in THE CLOUDS. mer is the time of fulness and pleaty. The fields have done what they could when we have treated them well. We have not isbored in vain. We see the 'swathering, and know that God is good, and opens his hand and supples the wants of every living creature. Once again he seals his promise, that summer and ter, seed-time and harvest shall not fall, while the bow is in the cloud.—Central Presbyterian.

Thus indirectly there is good reason why a man without God should fear the man who has Jehovah with him. The why a man without God should fear the man who has Jehovah with him. The latter is strong, as the TERROR TO former is weak; and EVIL-DCERS, their lives are at issue, the one with the other. Napoleon proclaimed that God is on the side of the heaviest baitailions. But history does not bear out the assertion. The saying that "God and one man make a majority" has been the returns in many a contest with wrong. It will be a sad day for the world when the fullty man ceases to fear the man of God. The latter must ever be a "terror to evil-doers." It is only when God's people are indifferent that evil men are deflant and fearless in their wrong-doing. Naturally they quake before the light and strength of a God-infused life.—Iteligious Herald.

Heraid.

Of course we discard the old notion a hell of material fire with all its terrible apparatus of physical torture. We acapparatus of physical torture. We acapparatus of the course of the cour

With a Comment or Two. With a Comment or Two.

Virginia will have to supply the whole country with apples this year. The crop in almost all other States is a failure, while the crop in Virginia is almost the largest in her history.—Danville Bee, "The above comes under the "important if true" head,

The historic "cry from Macedonia" has met with such poor response that the Caristians over there have concluded to pitch in on their own account and thrash the Turks into a better idea of civilization.—Norfolk Ledger,

And that's the course of the rucus, is it?

The retirement of General Miles remind one of the complaint of which an unpopular citizen died. To the questioner cuscerning its nature the resones was givest "No complaint at all. Everybody satisfied."—Charlotto News.

Don't know. Some fellows for whom it is going to make trouble may ere long wish be had not retired.

There is one thing Harry Lehr-effeminate as he is said to be-is not afraid of the newspapers.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

crat.
Why should he be? Haven't they advertised him and given him that notice rioty which so much delights him.